Annesley
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ENGLANDS CONFUSION
OR
A True and Impartial Relation of the late Traverses of State in *England*;
With the Counsels leading thereunto.
TOGETHER WITH
A Description of the present Power ruling there by the name of a *Parliament*,
under the Mask of
The Good Old Cause.

Written by One of the Few *English* men that are left in *ENGLAND.*

Judg. 19. 30. *And it was so, that all that saw it said, There was no such deed done nor seen from the day that the children of* Israel *came up out of the Land of* Egypt *unto this day: Consider of it, take advice, and speak your mind.*

Rom. 2. 1, &c. *Therefore thou art inexcusable, O man! whosoever thou art that judgest, for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thy self, for thou that judgest doest the same things.*

2 Tim. 3. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. *This know also, that in the last dayes perillous times shall come. For, men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy. Without natural affection, truce-breakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good. Traitors, heady, high-minded, lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God. Having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof from such turn away.*

Gal. 2. 18. *If I build again the things which I destroyed, I make my self a transgressor.*

The second Impression with new Additionss.

London, Printed in the Year of our Lord, 1659.

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Gal. 2. 18. [illegible]

The second Impression [illegible] Additions.

[illegible] the Year of our Lord, 1659.

A True and Impartial Relation of the present Actings at *Westminster*; under the mask of *The Good old Cause.*

IT is not unknown to any that have not been wilfully blind, with what a high hand of Arbitrary power the late Protector *Oliver Cromwell* swayed the Scepter of these three Nations for the space of five years, and laid the best foundations his short and troublesome Reign would give leave, to have continued his posterity in the same unlimited dominion; declaring, when death summoned him to account (if we may credit the greatest of our present Rulers) his eldest Son *Richard* his Successor in his usurped dominion, and leaving his Son *Henry* Lord Lieutenant or Viceroy of *Ireland*, and his Daughter *Elee wood* married to the Commander in chief under him of the Army, (which they had very far new modelled for their turn) and the most probable competitor for succession in the Protectorship. Now that subtle *Lambert* was upon discovery his active undermining spirit removed from all places of trust, and opportunities of doing mischief.

In this posture of affairs was *England* and the dominions thereof when the *Lyon* was forced to quit his prey; of whom I will say no more because he is gone to his own place, and where I can speak no good of the dead, I hold it almost a duty to say no evil.

The *Protector* being interred among the Kings and Queens at *Westminster*, (at a vaster charge then had been used upon like occasions in the richest times) death giving him that honour which he had aspired to, but durst not embrace in his life time; his Son *Richard* an honest private Gentleman, well beloved in *Hampshire*, the Country where he lived, ascended the throne by the invitation and incouragement of *Fleetwood*, *Desborrough*, *Sydenham*, the two *Jones's*, *Thurloe*, and others, the Relations and Confidents of his Father, and by the contrivance of the *Court* received congratulations (prepared at *Whitehall*) from most of the *Counties*, *Cities*, and chief *Towns* of *England*, and from the Armies of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, with ingagements to live and dye with him; *Addresses* from the *Independent Churches* 6000.

by Doctor *Goodwin* and *Nye* their *Metropolitans*, and was indeed worshipped by many as the rising sun in our *Horizon*.

This introduction being made to the transferring the Government of these Nations from the *Stewarts* to the *Cromwells*, it was conceived by those who had proceeded thusfar, that a *General* convention or *Parliament* wisely chosen by influences from Court, would easily swallow what had been so well prepared to their hands. And accordingly it was resolved by the *Junto* before mentioned, that a *Parliament* should be called to meet the twenty seventh of *January* last, and (by pretence of restoring the people to their antient way of Elections, but really) that the Court might command the more votes, the *Burroughs* had Writs also sent to them, and the Elections were all made in the antient way, only thirty members were called by Writs from *Scotland*, and as many from *Ireland*, according to the late combination of the three Nations into one Commonwealth.

This new kind of *Parliament* being met at the time and place appointed, God had so well ordered the *Elections*, notwithstanding the practices of men, that their *English* Spirit quickly appeared both against *Impositions* from *Court* and *Army*. And though their Councils were at first interrupted with an *Act* of *Recognition* of the *Protector*, prepared and brought in by the Court, which took up the first fortnight of their time upon the very point of *Recognition*, yet they were at length extricated from that difficulty by the *Expedient* of an honest Gentleman, in passing these votes on Monday the fourteenth of *February* 1658. without any division or negative.

Resolved,

That it be part of this Bill to *Recognize* and declare his Highnesse *Richard* Lord *Protector* and chief magistrate of the Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and the dominions and territories thereunto belonging.

Resolved,

That before this Bill be committed, the House do declare such additional clauses to be part of this Bill, as may bound the power of the Chief Magistrate, and fully secure the rights and priviledges of *Parliament*, and the liberties and rights of the people; And that neither this, nor any other previous vote, that is, or shall be passed in order to this Bill, shall be of force or binding to the people, untill the whole Bill be passed.

Their next work was to appoint a Committee for Inspection into the Accounts and revenue of the Commonwealth, which had been lamentably quandred and wasted ever since 1648, (when the major part of the Parliament, called in 17 *Caroli*, was forceably imprisoned and secluded by the Army and their fellow-members) and twelve Members versed in matters of Account, whereof Mr. *Scowen* was in the Chair,

were

were selected for this work, and fully impowered for the work they had in hand, in order to the retrenching and lessening the charge of the Common wealth.

On *Saturday* the nineteenth of *February* they proceeded in the Act of Recognition, and resolved,

That it shall be part of this Bill to declare the Parliament to consist of Two Houses

And had afterwards several dayes debate by order concerning the bounding of the *Chief Magistrates* Power, and the Bounds and Powers of another House in relation to the former votes, but could come to no resolution thereupon, the *Court Party* stickling hard for the Powers given them by the *Petition* and *Advice*, and the honest Patriots o the House (whose weighty reason then convinced the *Common-wealth party* now rnling to go along with them) denying it to be a Law, being obtained by force and exclusion of above a hundred Members in the year 1656, by which force also the purse was taken from the Commons by setling a revenue of thirteen hundred thousand pounds a year in perpetuity of the Command of the single person, and the ruling Members of the *Other House* being most of them Officers of the Army and Courtiers; which being allowed for Law, the people would have been absolute slaves to their power, and purse, stollen from the Commons as aforesaid,

Whilest the temper of the House was thus tryed, and they appeared sufficiently to be *English* men, divers of the Members of *Scotland* and *Ireland* joyning with them in the same resolutions; by the joynt advice of the *Court* and *Army* party, the question of *Transacting* with the persons sitting in the Other House, as an House of Parliament, was set before them, upon pretended grounds of Law and Necessity, and by arguments of Force atd Interposition from the Army, and of Impossibility to proceed in any thing without the said Other House. This Attempt was as stoutly opposed for fourteen dayes by the moderate honest Patriots of the House as the former; the undoubted Right of the antient Peers asserted, and all the said grounds and arguments confuted, except that of Force; which was not to take place with any thing like a free Parliament of *English* men: But in the close of the fourteen dayes debate, wherein much of the honesty, ingenuity and courage of the *English* Nation did appear, (seeing all affairs at a stand till something were resolved in this point (they came in a very full House to this well qualified Resolution.

Resolved,

That this House will transact with the persons now sitting in the Other House, as an House of Parliament, during his present Parliament; And that it is not hereby intended to exclude such Peers as have been faithful to the Parliament, from their privilege of being duely summoned to be Members of that House.

The House of Commons (between the Protector, the Other House, and the General Counsel of Officers now summoned to meet at *Wallingford* house) may well be conceived at this time to have had a Wolf by the ears, and (having shewed themselves *English* men and not Slaves) had reason to entertain wary counsels, having some of their owne Members undermining them without dores; and foreseeing a Dissolution, though not knowing whether they should die a violent or natural death, or have a mixt kind of decease, as it fell out afterwards: And therefore they resolved not to own them in the Other House as Lords, but called them, *The persons now sitting in the other House as a House of Parliament*; Neither would they treat & confer with them, in the usual way as with the House of Peers, and therefore found out the new word of *Transacting*; and not intending to have to do with them, but for a tryal, they limited the time to be during this present Parliament, which they foresaw would not be long; and to muzzle the new inconsiderable Upstarts sufficiently (if they should take too much upon them) they asserted the Privilege of the ancient Peers as a good reserve, if the Parliament should by the Protector and Army be suffered upon second thoughts to sit longer than was at first intended. And resolved also, That they would receive no Message from those persons sitting in the Other House, but by some of their own number.

The House of Commons by this time had also by a *Saving* in a Vote concerning the Fleet asserted their interest in the *Militia*, and had under consideration an Act for taking away all Laws, Statutes and Ordinances concerning the Excise and New Impost, and concerning Customes, Tunnage and Poundage, after three years. And had vindicated the Peoples Liberties; by setting Major General *Overton* and Mr. *Portman*, and divers others (illegally committed by the late Protector) at liberty without paying Fees, and declaring their imprisonments and detention illegal and unjust; and had their new Lord Jailer *Barkstead* & others at their Bar under question for the same. And had also a high resentment of the illegal sending freeborn *English* men against their wills to the *Barbadoes* and other forain Plantations, & to the Isles of *Guernsay* and *Jersey*, out of the reach of the Writ of *Habeas corpus*, and had appointed a strict Bill to be prepared for remedy thereof. And had examined and discovered many other Grievances brought upon the People by the Officers and Farmers of Excise and others; And by Major Generals; amongst which *Butler* was for his insolent actings and high affronts to the Law and Courts of Justice, put out of the Commission of the Peace, and a Committee appointed to draw up an Impeachment against him. The Committee also for Inspection, before mentioned, had brought in and reported to the House the state of the Accounts and Publick, and of the Martial and Civil Lists in the three Nations, by which it did appear, That the yearly incomes of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, came to *Eighteen hundred sixty eight thousand seven hundred*

and

and seventeen pounds: And the yearly Issues to, *Two millions two hundred and one thousand five hundred and forty pounds*: So that *Three hundred thirty two thousand eight hundred twenty three pounds* of debt incurred yearly by the ill management of double the Revenue that ever King of *England* enjoyed: And to maintain the unjust Conquest of *Scotland*, cost us yearly *One hundred sixty three thousand six hundred and nineteen pounds* more than the Revenue it yields.

Many other particulars were under their consideration, as to the Religion and Civil Rights of the People, too long now to be mentioned; but in short, to give them their due, they did some good whilest they sate both to the Publick and particulars, and intended much more, and did no hurt, gave no Offices nor Gratuities to themselves out of the Publick Treasure, nor granted any money from the People, which is more than can be said of any Parliament in our memory.

Proceeding thus successfully and hopefully to the general satisfaction of the People in the three Nations, who chose them; the Protector and chief Officers of the Army, who were jealous of one another before, and Competitors for Government, grew now jealous of the House of Commons also, who being the Representatives of the People; were become also their *Minions* and *Favourites*. It was therefore now thought seasonable to contend among themselves for the Power, before the People should recover it from them both: In order to which, the General Council of Officers kept their constant Meetings at *Wallingford*-house, and the Protector with his party countermined them at *Whitehall*. The Result of the Officers assembling was a Representation to the Protector, which was published by the Officers own order, the seventh of *April*; and the day after a Copy thereof sent inclosed by the Protector in a Letter to the Speaker of the House.

This *Representation* was like Lightning before Thunder, both to the Protector and the House; for though it hath some seeming fair Professions intermixed, it is written in such a *canting æquivocating* language, whereof the Sword was like to be Interpreter, that the sting was easily visible through the honey, and their former actions and suitable continuing honesty better credited than their words.

Hereupon the Protector begins too late to think of securing himself from being surprized with their complements and stands upon his guard. And the Commons house, as became *Englishmen*, wisely and couragiously resolved to let the Officers know that they took them still to be their Servants, though they had for too many years ill deserved their wages, rebelling and usurping the Government at their pleasure; and intending to try what they meant by the *Good Old Cause*, which, as they seemed to represent it, smelt of Gunpowder and ball, and whether the repentance held forth in their said *Representation* were real or *Military*, passed these votes on Monday *April* the 18.

Resolved,

Reſolved,

That during the ſitting of the Parliament there ſhall be no *General Councel*, or Meeting of the Officers of the Army without direction, leave, and Authority of his Higneſſe the Lord Protector, and both Houſes of Parliament.

Reſolved,

That no perſon ſhall have or continue any Command or Truſt in any of the Armies or Navyes of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, or any the dominions and territories thereto belonging, who ſhall refuſe to ſubſcribe, That he will not diſturb or interrupt the free-meetings in Parliament of any the Members of either Houſe of Parliament, or their Freedom in their debates and counſels.

And the ſame time to ſhew their care of the Army, and to prevent jealouſies they paſſed the following votes.

Reſolved,

That the Houſe do preſently take into conſideration the wayes and means for ſatisfaction of the Arrears of the Armies, and providing preſent pay for them.

Reſolved,

That Serjeant *Maynard* the *Attorney General*, and *Solicitor General* do forthwith prepare an Act of *Indempnity* for all ſuch as have acted under the Parliament and Common-wealth.

Whileſt the Houſe ſpent the reſt of their time in conſidering how to provide money, without laying new burthens on the people, great conteſts grew between the *Protector* and the oppoſite Officers of the Army, both ſides keeping guards night and day againſt one another, the Protector having in purſuance of the votes of the houſe forbidden the meetings of the Officers.

In this divided poſture, affairs continued till Friday the 22. of *April*, on which morning early, *Fleetwood* the Protectors brother, *Desborough* his Uncle, and the reſt of the mutinous Officers, carrying the greater part of the Army after them, and the Protectors party flinching, the Conqueſt was made without one drop of blood, (which was ſtrange in ſo antient, hereditary, juſt, and undoubted a Title) and the Protector forced to conſent to a Commiſſion and Proclamation ready prepared, giving *Desborough* and others power to diſſolve the Parliament, contrary to the beſt advice, and his own Intereſs and Promiſe. And accordingly the ſame day, The Black Rod was ſent twice to the Houſe of Commons (from *Fiennes* Speaker of the Other Houſe) for them to come thither, but they admitted him not in, and much ſcorned the motion, having ever looked upon that Muſhrum Houſe as the Lower Houſe and their own creature, the language being to ſend down to the Other Houſe, when they ſent the *Declaration* for a Faſt, for a trial of tranſacting with them; And therefore underſtanding there were guards of Horſe and Foot in the *Pallace yard*, after ſome motions made by Mr. *Knightly*, Sir *Arthur Haſlerig*

Haſelrig and others, wherein Sir *Arthur* exceeding, That the Houſe ſhould firſt declare it *Treaſon* for any perſons whatſoever to put force upon any Members of the Houſe; and next, that all Votes, Acts, and Reſolutions, paſſed by any Members of *Parliament*, when the reſt were detained from, or taken out of the Houſe by force, ſhould be null and void, and other motions becoming *Engliſhmen* to that end, judging themſelves under a force; and finding they were very unanimous, though near 400 in the Houſe, in the things propoſed, they reſolved no Queſtion, but adjourned till *Monday* morning the twenty fifth of *April*, and attended the *Speaker* in order thorough *Weſtminſter-Hall* to his Coach in face of the Souldiery.

Now the Court (according to the guiſe of the world in like accidents) ſhrunk out of *Whitehall* into *Wallingfordg Houſe*: And *Fleetwood*, *Desborough*, & the reſt of the Officers, great and ſmall, took the Government into their own hands, the Houſe of Commons being ſhut up, and entrance denied to the Members when they came on *Monday* (even to Sir *Henry Vane* and Sir *Arthur Haſelrig* themſelves) according to adjournment, the Court of requeſts and all avenues being full of Souldiers, who told the Members they muſt ſit no more.

After the Officers had newmoddel'd themſelves, caſhiering *Whaley*, *Ingolsby*, *Goffe*, and divers others of the Protectors party, and reſtoring *Lambert*, *Haſelrig*, *Okey*, and others diſplaced by *Protector Oliver*, and played with the Government for a few dayes, and grew weary of it (the inferior Officers and the *Pamphlets* (that now flew about dayly without controul) carrying things beyond the intention of the *Chief Officers*, who would have left the *Protector a Duke of Venice*, for his Fathers ſake who raiſed them, and their relation to him which they had forgotten till now) they ſent to ſome of their old hackney drudges of the *Long Parliament* then in *London*, who they knew would do any thing ſo they might be ſuffered to ſit, and on the fifth and ſixth days of *May* had conference with them, the laſt of which was at their never failing *Speaker* the *Maſter of the Rolles* Houſe in *Chancery lane*, where both Officers, *viz.* *Lambert* who had already gotten his old place, and others with him, and Members, *viz.* Sir *Henry Vane*, Sir *Arthur Haſelrig*, *Ludlow*, *John Jones*, Mr. *Chaloner*, Mr. *Scot*, and others to the number of twenty, ſolicited *William Lenthal* Eſquire to ſit *Speaker* again, but he objected ſcruples in judgement and conſcience, (which are not yet anſwered nor never will:) nevertheleſs *Fifteen Articles* between the Officers and ſome of the Members (who it ſeems over confidently undertook for the reſt) being firſt agreed on at ſome of their meetings they reſolved to meet in the Houſe on *Saturday* the 7. of *May*; yet that they might do it by ſurpriſe, they gave out that they would not ſit till *Tueſday* the tenth of *May*: But the Itch of ambition and Lording it over the people, giving them no quiet; on *Saturday* the ſeventh of *May* early they met in the painted Chamber at *Weſtminſter*, and to

make up their number, ſent for the two chaſt *Cock-Sparrows*, the Lord *Munſon*, and Mr. *Henry Martin* out of priſon, where they were in Execution for Debt, and honeſt *Whitlock*, and *Liſle* of the Chancery Bench and with this addition being two and forty in number, the Chancery Mace for haſte being carried before them.

William Lenthall Eſquire, their tender conſcienced *Speaker*, together with the ſaid Lord *Munſon*.

Henry Martin.

Mr. *Whitlock*.

Mr. *Liſle*.

Temperate Mr. *Chaloner*.

Wiſe Alderman *Atkin*.

Rich Alderman *Pennington*.

Pedantick *Thomas Scot*.

Haſtily rich *Cornelius Holland*.

Single hearted, preaching Sir *Henry Vane*, now become old Sir *Harry*.

Prideaux Attorney General to all Governments.

Smiling Sir *James Harrington*.

Levelling *Ludlow*.

Pembrochian *Oldſworth* that made the Earl his Maſters wiſe Speeches

Vain glorious hair-brained *Haſelrig*, with repentance like the Armies in his conſcience, and the *Biſhoprick* of *Durham* at his back.

Sir *Thomas Middletons* man *Jones*.

Doting *Purefoy*, without purity or faith.

Coll. *White* the Lord *Fairfax*'s Secretary got before his Maſter.

Religious *Harry Nevil*.

Mr. *Say* the famous Lawyer.

Mr. *Blagrave* better known at *Reading* than here.

Coll. *Bennet* Sir *Henry Vane*'s little ſecond at preaching.

Mr. *Brewſter* a Cypher to make up the number.

Serjeant Wilde beſt known by the name of the *Wilde Serjeant*.

John Goodwin aliàs *Herbe John*.

Mr. *Lechmore* the Attorney Generals ſecond at all Governments.

Auguſtin Skinner a *Kentiſh Chriſtian*.

Mr. *Downes* another cypher.

Mr. *Dove* a Brewer of *Salisbury* come to help in this new Brewing.

Mr. *Iohn Lenthal*, *William Lenthal's* own Son.

Saloway a ſmart prating Apprentice newly ſet up for himſelf.

Mr. *Iohn Corbet* ſuch another Lawyer as *Miles*, and of his own colour

Mr. *Walton* that will never forget his Son furniſhed Blacks for the Protectors Funeral.

Gilbert Millington the Church ſnuffers, who deſires no better trade than Scandalous Miniſters.

Mr. *Gold* newly married to get more, the Common-wealth being poor.

Coll.

Coll. *Sydenham* } a Dorſetſhire couple in at all Governments, who
Coll. *Bingham* } rather talk then fight, & yet will venture to doe any thing, being backt with an Army, againſt the naked people.

Coll. *Ayre*, whoſe name fills his head.

Mr, *Smith* a *Six* Clerk, that wiſhes he could write and read.

Coll. *Ingolsby*, that fought ſo well lately for the Protector againſt *Fleetwood*: And,

Fleetwood, that holy man, who ſo ſmoothly ſupplanted the Protector, that he perſwaded him three Crowns were not worthy a drawn ſword.

Stole on the ſudden into the Houſe, the Invitation of the Army for the ſitting of the Long *Parliament* (as they call it) being firſt publiſhed in VVeſtm. Hall.

Upon notice of their ſitting, there being double their number Members of the ſame Parliament in Town, and many of them in the Hall, to prevent the miſchiefs of a ſureptitious packt Parliament, they agreed among themſelves in the Hall (though they were doubtful that Parliament was diſſolved) that about a dozen or fourteen of them ſhould immediately goe to the Houſe: And the perſons that did ſo were theſe, *viz.*

Mr. *Anſley*	Sir *John Eveling*	Mr. *Clive*
Sir *George Booth*	Mr. *John Harbert*	Mr. *Hungerford*
Mr. *Iames Harbert*	Mr. *Gewen*	Mr. *Harley*
Mr. *Prynne*	Mr. *Eveling*	Mr. *Peek*
Mr. *Geo: Montague*	Mr. *Knightley*	

VVho though with much ado, they got into the Lobby, they were not ſuffered by the Officers of the Army to go into the Houſe, though they diſputed their priviledge of ſitting (if the Paliament were yet in being;) but Reaſon, as well as the Laws, muſt be ſilent amongſt men of VVar; and therefore after they had fairly made their Claim, and found the Houſe under force, they retired, and reſolved by Letter to acquaint the *Speaker*, and thoſe Gentlemen aſſembled with him, what uſage they had received.

And accordingly on Monday the 9. of May, they went to *Weſtminſt.* where underſtanding that there were no Guards upon the Houſe, Mr. *Anſley*, Mr. *Prynne* and Mr. *Hungerford* went up to the Houſe, and had free admittance, receiving the Declaration of the 7. of May at the door, which were publiſhed this day; but M. *Anſley* walking afterwards into the Hall (the Houſe not being ready to ſit) to let the Members know, that though they were repulſed by force on *Saturday*, the Houſe was open for honeſt men this day; at his return, Capt. *Lewſon* of

Cole's Regiment (as he confeſſed himſelf) and other officers denied him entrance; he asking them whether they were a Committee to judge of Members without doors: they ſaid no; but they were commanded by their ſuperior Officers to let none in that had not ſate till *Apr.* 1653. After ſome reaſoning the caſe with them, the Captain told Mr. *Anſley*, that if he would give his paroll to return without ſitting, he might go in and ſpeak with whom he pleaſed; ſo upon his paroll paſſed to the Captain, he was permitted to go in the ſecond time, and ſoon after returned, telling the Captain as he came out, that he had kept his paroll, and wiſhed he and his Souldiers would doe the like. Mr. *Prynne* continued ſtill there, and reſolved ſo to doe, ſince he ſaw there was force again upon the Houſe. The diſcourſe Mr. *Prynne* had within dores, and how he made them loſe that morning, and adjourne by reaſon of his preſence, without the Speakers taking the Chair, you may expect from another pen. And how he attempted to ſit again in the afternoon, but found there a Troop of horſe, and two Companies of Red coats, Keepers of the Liberties of England, and ſo bid them farewell; immediately after which, to prevent further interruption in their works of darkneſſe from honeſt men, they barred the dore againſt three parts of four of the Members of the Houſe by the following Votes.

Ordered,

That ſuch perſons heretofore Members of this Parliament, as have not ſate in this Parliament ſince the year 1648. and have not ſubſcribed the Engagement in the Roll of Engagement of this Houſe, ſhall not ſit in this Houſe till further order of the Parl.

Whereupon, Sir *George Booth*, Mr. *Anſley*, Mr. *Knightley*, Mr. *Prynne*, and the reſt, who had agreed on a Letter to be ſent to them, finding them in their old temper of trampling the Priviledges of Parliament under foot, and Judging without Hearing, reſolved to make no application to them.

But a Copy of a Letter coming to my hands, I judge it ſo worthy of the perſons that ſubſcribed it, and of the publick view, that I have here inſerted it.

It was directed

To

To *William Lenthall*, Eſquire,

Speaker to the Members of the Houſe of Commons now ſitting at *weſtminſter*.

SIR,

WE the perſons ſubſcribing and others, Members of the Houſe, coming to *Weſtminſter-Hall* on *Saturday* the ſeventh of this moneth, underſtood that the Officers of the Army had by their Declaration dated the day before, invited the Members of the Parliament to return to the exerciſe and diſcharge of their truſt, by vertue of an Act of Parliament paſſed 17 *Caroli* wherein are theſe words **And be it Declared and Enacted by the King our Soveraign Lord, with the aſſent of the Lords and Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that this preſent Parliament now aſſembled ſhall not be diſſolved, unleſs it be by Act of Parliament to be paſſed for that purpoſe, nor ſhall be at any time or times during the continuance thereof prorogued or adjourned, unleſs it be by Act of Parliament to be likewiſe paſſed for that purpoſe; and the Houſe of Peers ſhall not at any time or times during this preſent Parliament be adjourned, unleſs it be by themſelves or their own order. And in like manner, that the Houſe of Commons ſhall not at any time or times during this preſent Parliament be adjourned, unleſs it be by themſelves or their own order: And that all and every thing or things whatſoever done or to be done for the adjournment, proroguing or diſſolving of this preſent Parliament, contrary to this Act, ſhall be utterly void and of none effect.**

And having casual notice immediately after, that your self together with the Lord *Murson*, Mr. *Henry Martin*, Mr. *Chaloner*, Mr. *Henningham*, Sir *Peter Wentworth*, Alderman *Atkin*, Sir *Arthur Haselrig*, Mr. *Blagrave*, Sir *Henry Vane*, Mr. *Purefoy*, and others to the number of forty or thereabouts, were privily met together in the *painted Chamber*, and seen to pass thence with a Mace before you into the House, We did not only out of sense of duty to our Countries, if that Parliament be not dissolved, but by the perswasion of multitudes of honest faithful, & well-affected people, minding us of our trust, & that you wanted number in the house for the publick service, resolve that (in regard of the great croud) only about fourteen of us (there being many more in the Hall) should presently go to the House, where if they found free admittance, the rest might follow; but getting with much difficulty up the stairs, we found the outward door shut, and strictly kept, yet by degrees we got into the Lobby, where we found the Inner door of the House guarded by Lieutenant Coll. *Allen*, and other unknown persons, Officers as it was said of the Army, who though we pressed hard to get into the House, and urged their incompetibility to judge of the Members without doors, which by the priviledge of Parliament was proper onely for the House, and how they were all oblieged to preserve the Freedome, Rights, and Liberties of Parliament, the former interruption and forcing whereof they had seemingly repented, & by your present sitting by virtue of the said Act of 17 *Car.* have published to the world the injustice of their late dispersing us; yet by no earnestness nor arguments could we prevail, but were forcibly hindred by them from going into the House; and when some of us acquainted Major General *Lambert*, whom we met in the Lobby as we returned, of our usage by the officers, though he gave us civil words yet the force was not removed, whereupon we withdrew our selves, resolving to give you this account thereof, that you may know that though to your selves you may seem to sit free, there is the same force as we conceive con-

continued at your doors, which excluded, interrupted, and forced the major part of the House in 1648.

And now having laid before you the matter of fact, and not being conscious to our selves of having done any thing in breach of our Trust, or which may merit an exclusion from publick Counsels, and duly weighing the sad condition of these three Nations, and that in the multitude of Counsellors there is safety & that of the said House there are yet living at least three hundred Members, besides those that sate that day, not being admitted to discharge our trust, and to give our faithfull counsel for the good of these distracted and divided Nations in the House, and to assert and vindicate our innocence and faithful adhering to the *Good old Cause*, as it was held forth by the Parliaments Votes, Declarations and Oaths, till we were forcibly excluded: We have thought it a duty incumbent on us for our selves, and the respective Counties, places, and all the people for which we serve in this way, to claim our own and the peoples right of having their Representatives freed from force, and admitted to the House, unlesse it be legally dissolved, and unless in a Parliamentary way (by a full and free House, and not by any without dores) any thing can be charged against them to disable them, which we are ready as Members in our places to answer and quit our selves of. And having no more at present to say, but to desire that this our Claim may be communicated to the House, we remain

Westminster May 9. *Your loving Friends.*
1659.

Thus you see (to the grief of all that fear God) the same pretended Parliament was sitting in 1653. (till the Protector *Oliver*, by the best act of his life, pull'd them out of the House) sitting again upon a Declaration of the Army (whose Slaves they are) to doe what they please, as time will discover: And that you may see they can trust few but themselves, and are not changed (for all their feigned repentance) they are already return'd into the *Good old Cause* of preferring one another, and their Friends to good Offices and Commands, and Counsellors

lors places, as appears by their Vote of the 9. of May, *viz.*

The Parliament doth declare, That all such as shall be imployed in any place of Trust or Power in the Common-wealth, be able for the discharge of such trust, and that they be persons fearing God, and that have given testimony to all the people of God, of their faithfulness to this Common-wealth, according to the Declaration of Parliament of the 7. of *May* 1659.

And their proceedings thereupon, whereby they have chosen of their own Members for a Councel of State, 21. *viz.*

Sir *Arthur Haselrig*	*Fleetwood*
Sir *Henry Vane*	Sir *James Harrington*
Ludlow	Coll. *Walton*
Jo. Jones	*Nevil*
Sydenham	*Chaloner*
Scot	*Downes*
Saloway	*Whitlock.*

Whose several Characters you have before,

Hab. Morley Squib-maker of the County of *Sussex.*

Sidney who hath nothing of Sir *Philip* but the name.

Coll. *Thompson* as wooden a head as leg.

Coll. *Dixwel* better known in *Kent* then trusted.

Mr. *Reynolds* half Bishop of *Wincheſter*, and whole solicitor to the Infant Common-wealth.

Oliver St. Johns, late Sollicitor to the King, now Sollicitor to the Common-wealth, to be chief Justice again; but they hold him to be *sanctus nomine non re*, and too great a Patron of the Law.

Haselrig remembers his and *Collingwoods* Case.

Mr. *Wallop* a silent *Hampshire* Gentleman, much in debt, fit indeed to be *Councellor*, if he could advise the Common-wealth how to get out of debt.

Of Persons without the House ten, *viz.*

Bradshaw, President at the formal murder of the King.

Lambert a *York-shire* Gentleman, not born to *Wimbleton house*, but too crafty for them all, now old *Oliver* is gone.

Desborough, a Countrey Clown, without fear or wit.

Lord *Fairfax*, an allay for *Lamberts* brittle mettle.

Berry the worst of the Major Generals, except *Butler.*

Sir *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, a Gentleman too wise and honest to sit in such company.

Sir *Horatio Townsend*, a Gentleman of too good an Estate to be hazarded with such a crew.

Sir *Robert Honnywood*, Sir *Henry Vane's* brother in law.

Sir *Archibald Johnson*, never advanced before the Marquess of *Argile* till he came for *England.*

Josiah Barners fool of the play.

Their

Their next work muſt be to Vote money anſwerable to the dignities beſtowed on themſelves; they diſcontinued the Term (to the great damage and diſcontent of the people) becauſe many Suits were depending againſt *Vane* and *Hazilrig*; and if they rule on as well as they did when *Oliver* turned them out of doors with the band of Knaves, Whoremaſters and Drunkards, to the generall rejoycing of the people, no doubt we ſhall be a happy Nation; And what eſteem the people had of them, appears by the Elections to the laſt parliament, wherein though none but perſons well affected to Parliaments had Votes, and the Perſons now ſitting laboured hard to be choſen, very few of them were elected, the people generally looking upon them as apoſtates from the *Good old Cauſe*; and therefore no wonder they would have that Parliament, to which only they were choſen, never diſſolved. I have now little more to doe at preſent (honeſt and learned Mr. *Prynne* having ſaved much of my labour) but to let the World ſee how they go about by the example of the Army, whoſe Apes they are, to cozen the people of their *Religion*, *Laws*, *Liberties*, *Parliaments* and Money, with a *Rattle*, called the *Good old Cauſe*, which is a very cheat as you may ſee by the enſuing penitential Letter of one better skilled in their *Cheats* then I am.

Mr. *Hugh Peters* Letter written to a chief Officer of the Army.

Sir,

WHereas the late tranſaction of the Army have very ſore afflicted me; and with Heman, Pſal. 88. ver. 15. *have exceedingly troubled me, becauſe of my love to my Native Countrey, and the concernments thereof, I thought it my duty, being under much bodily weakneſſe, to deſire you to take and give notice unto others, of theſe my apprehenſions enſuing.*

1. *Though cal'd to ſpeak to the Officers, I knew not their further intentions.*

2. *When I heard his Highneſſe diſtaſting their meetings, I went to Three of the Chief, and beg'd as for a penny, that they would not proceed in any meeting, and did the ſame to other Officers I met withall.*

The dangers I conceive are theſe, becauſe the Protector and the two Houſes as they were Set, was the hopefulleſt way in the whole world to ſettle theſe Nations, and the croſſing thereof

 moſt

moſt dangerous, as now it appears both in the ſin and ſorrow of it. As

1. *All the Armies addreſſes to his Highneſs to live and dye with him, are broken, and their proclaiming of him every where ſlighted.*

2. *His Family, Himſelf and Lady, being truly godly; yea, ſuch a family of godlyneſs and ſobriety, not known in the Chriſtian world, now broken, and the ſon of* Jerubaal *not regarded.*

3. *The Authority of the beſt Parliament, and moſt freely choſen, trampled upon; yea, ſuch a ſort of men gathered together as would have been a defence and an eſtabliſhment againſt all evills.*

4. *Nothing ſet up in their place, an Enemy at the door, a penurious ſouldiery, thouſands of poor periſhing that by this time might have been payd, Widows and Orphans already dying in the ſtreets.*

Trade gone, Private ſouldiers grown Maſters, Law and Goſpel dying, the whole Proteſtant-cauſe in the whole world ever-totterring, how much animoſity, diſcontent, and ſelf-ends have prevailed herein I know not; but if the leaſt encouragement was taken, by any word of mine, who was a ſtranger to any deſign, I do here profeſs my ſorrow and grief for the leaſt occaſion of it, and look upon the whole buſineſs as very ſinfull, and ruining, of which the Child unborne and after Ages will be ſenſible; and this I write from the ſadeſt ſpirit of a ſick man, and

Your Loving friend,
Hugh Peters.

I know but one expedient, which is,

That his Highneſſe may be in the ſame condition with his Houſe and Family; and that he be deſired to call in as many of the late Parliament as are at hand to make up a Houſe, and Councel, and Indempnity to paſſe, and ſo forthwith to ſetle things. And for that which they all the Good Old Cauſe, *(I looke upon it as a Cheat by the Jeſuites put upon the Army,) the which we injoyed, it being Liberty and Peace.*

Whitehall Mey 10. *Thus far* Mr *Peters.*

1659. But

But for a further diſcovery of the *Cheat* obtruded upon the people by putting of the *Good old Cauſe*, I ſhall to avoid large recitals of Remonſtrances, Votes & Declarations of Parliament, ſtate the true *Good old Cauſe* in the Houſe of Common's own words briefly out of their *Declaration of the* 17th. *of April.* 1646. At the end of the War when they were full and free which they cauſed to be affixed in all the Churches of *England* to call God and Man to witneſs their ſincerity therein. And becauſe the title of it is very ſignificant and comprehenſive, take that at large. *viz.*

Die veneris April. 17. 1646.

A Declaration of the Commons of *England* aſſembled in Parliament of their true intentions concerning the ancient and Fundamental Government of the Church, The preſent peace, ſecuring the people againſt all arbitrary Government, and maintaining a right underſtanding between the two Kingdomes of *England* and *Scotland*, according to the Covenant and Treaties.

The *Preamble* recites how their good intentions had been miſrepreſented by divers Declarations and Suggeſtions of the King, and thereby and by other practices the minds of many poſſeſſed with a beliefe that there was no juſt *Cauſe* of the War. And that now they had ſucceeded in the War, they deſired to exceed or ſwarve from their firſt Aimes and Principles in the undertaking the War, and to recede from the ſolemn League, and Covenant and Treaties between the two Kingdomes, and that they would prolong theſe uncomfortable troubles and bleeding diſtractions in order to alter the fundamental conſtitution and frame of this Kingdom, To leave all Government in the Church looſe and unſetled, and themſelves to exerciſe the ſame arbitrary power over the perſons and eſtates of the ſubjects which that Parliament had thought fit to aboliſh, by taking away *The Star Chamber, High Commiſſion, and other arbitrary Courts, and the exorbitant power of the Councel Table.*

Then they declare in General that they will ſettle Religion in purity, according to the Covenant maintain the ancient and fundamental Government of this Kingdome, preſerve the rights and liberties of the ſubject, lay hold on the firſt opportunity of procuring a ſafe and well grounded peace in the three Kingdomes, and to keep a good underſtanding between the two Kingdomes of *England* and *Scotland* according to the Covenant and treaties.

Then to give fuller ſatisfaction they declare particularly concerning Church Government, that they are for the Presbiterial Government with a due regard that tender conſciences *which differ not in any fundamentals of Religion* may be ſo provided for as may ſtand with the word of God, and the peace of the Kingdome.

Then they declare, that there was nothing they had more earneſtly deſired, nor more conſtantly labouredafter, then a ſafe and good peace (with the King) which is the juſt end of a juſt War, and here they

assert the fundamental constitution and Government of this Kingdome to be by Kings, Lords and Commons, which they will not alter.

Then they conclude that the first and chiefest grounds of the Parliaments taking up Armes in this cause was to suppress attempts of introducing an arbitrary Government over this Nation, and *Protecting Delinquents*, enemies of our Religion and liberties, by force from the Justice of Parliament and declare that they will not interrupt the ordinary course of justice in the several Courts and judicatories of this Kingdome.

This is the good old Cause the Parliament owned.

And therefore let all that fear God in the three Nations consider whence they are fallen, even from the *Good old Cause* held forth in the Votes, Remonstrances, Declarations, Protestations, Vows and oaths of the Parliament published in maintenance of our *Ancient and well tempered setled Government by King, Lords and Commons, to a sneaking Oligarchical Tyranny* under the bare name of *The Good old Cause*, which is as changeable as the addle-heads that contrive it, as oppressive as the corrupt wills of licentious men can make it, must be as arbitrary as the Army will have it, and shall be more fully deciphered if they persist in it, which they never dare do, if the people who yet seem to be in a *Lethargy* remember their first workes, and be as resolute to assert their *Religion, Lawes and Liberties*, as these desperate men of lost fortunes and reputations are bold to trample them under foot, and make this great people (once famous through the world for *valour, wisdom, and Religion*) a scorn and derision to all that are round about us, and themselves *Monsters of men* by their *Athisme, Apostasy and Inconstancy*.

I shall conclude with some advice (now it's seasonable) To the Army, To the people of all sorts and degrees, and to the members sitting at *Westminster*.

1. *Faithfull advice to the Army.*

First, remember the ends for which you were raised, for defence of *King, Parliament, Religion and Liberties*, that you were servants to them and received their wages, and were tyed by oathes to them.

2. Remember how in 1647. you were first by some of your ambitious Officers, most whereof are since dead, seduced to *Rebel against and betray your Masters* (whom you accused falsely) and to refuse to disband when the War was ended, whereby you are become Oppressors and Robbers ever since, *And meer Janizaries*.

3. Remember how in *December* 1648. you rebelled the second time against your Masters, and forcedly and traiterously as well as perjuriously brok the Parliament, imprisoning and driving away most of the faithfull members, keeping only a few that prostituted themselves and the rights and liberties of the Kingdome with the lives of the King, Nobles and Commons to their own ambition and to your lusts and wills, as your pensioners in the house till *April* 1653. when you rebelled a-

gainst

gainſt them, and for their ſelf-ſeeking and notorious crimes and miſcarriages (printed then at large in your Declaration) you abſolutely diſſolved them to the general ſatisfaction of the people.

4. Remember how giddily and impiouſly your ambitious wicked-Officers have lead you through horrid *Murthers, Treaſons, and breach of Oaths*, from a happy ſettled Government under a King and Parliament. Firſt, to a *Ridiculous Common-wealth*, thence to a *new kind of Protector*: thence, *to Praiſe-God-Bare-bones little Parliament*: thence, *to a Protector with an inſtrument of Lamberts making, but never in tune*: thence to *Tyrannical Major Generals*, thence to a new *Crochet*, called *The Petition and Adviſe*, thence to a *New Protector and two houſes of Parliament, whereof one was ſtill-born*, thence *To build up the things which you deſtroyed, whereby you have made your ſelves tranſgreſſors*, Gal. 2. 18.

Thus have you marched ſo faſt from one Government to another, that the poor people wearied out, are fain to return home and ſit ſtill in a maze, abhorring your unſtable, ungodly ways, and crying to God in ſecret that he will at length reſtore unto England *Our Kings and Nobles as at the firſt, and our Judges as at the beginning*, making it a quiet habitation, which by your ungodly courſes hath been ſo long a howling wilderneſſe full of birds of prey, and beaſts that do devour.

I have no more to ſay to you, but that if your *miſleading Officers* can reconcile your actings ſince 164[illegible], to the Scripture rule, which you find *Luke* 3. 14. By which all Chriſtian ſouldiers, much more then Heathens, are to walk, viz. *Do violence to no man, neither accuſe any falſly, and be content with your wages*; then let them go for honeſt men and count me miſtaken. But if this Diſcourſe of mine, by God's bleſſing, becomes inſtrumentall for the awakening your Drowſie conſciences to ſee your Long courſe of ſins and provocations, and to repent. Then let me tell you your Work is ſhort, to make your Selves, and the kingdome happy; for as you have lately gone Six yeares backwards, at one ſtep, viz. From this time, to *Aprill*, 1653 So if your Officers, and You will but make one Step more, viz. From *Aprill* 1653. to *December* 1648. to our *Ancient Long-experienced, and fundamental Conſtitution of Government, by* KING, LORDS, *and* COMMONS, you will juſtifie your Repentance to be ſincere, and render it famous to all the World, and deſerve, & have Rewards from your Country, inſtead of Indempnity which you now beg from every Power that Sits.

2. *Adviſe to the People of all ſorts and degrees.*

Delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, your rulers dote, and go aſtray, but you ſuffer by it as well as they Therefore ſtrive to ſet them right; & though they forget their Oathes and Promiſes, do you remember yours: Have you ever ſeen quiet ſettlement ſince *the King was inhumanely murdered at his own Gate, and our ancient Government by King, Lords, and Commons, changed?*

changed? since *our Covenant was counted an Almanack out of date?* this was one in 1648. Shall I perſvade you to return whence you are fallen? I need not, I know you are ready for it, and watch your opportunity.

Let me onely tell you the time is now come; for having tryed all other ways, in ſo much that we are going round again where wee firſt turned aſide; you ſee no Foundation to build upon but our Ancient one, ſtrive therefore for the reſtoring of *Kings, Lords, and Commons*, that you may enjoy them and be happy: Remember how the Miniſters and others of *London, Eſſex, Suffolk, Northamptonſhire, Lancaſhire, and other Counties* gave their Teſtimony againſt the King's death in 1648. and repent for that blood with which the Land is defiled: Let thoſe who ſo boldly in their late mutinous *Repreſentation* to the Protector moved for a *Juſtification of the Kings death, and all Acts done in purſuance therof*, know, that they may as ſoon pull the ſtars out of Gods right hand, as make thoſe who fear his name in *England*, juſtifie ſuch a horrid impiety, for which God hath made us an unſettled people ever ſince, and hath given them and the Kingdome no reſt ever ſince; nor will, till they repent and do their firſt works, and call all *the Members of the Long Parliament together to ſit free*, that they or a new Parliament called by their advice may upon the ſecure Terms offered at the *Iſle of Wight* by the King, and ſuch further reaſonable Additions as the Times may require, reſtore us to our *Ancient Government*, and put an End to our Gaddineſſe and confuſion which deſtroys *Trade, encreaſeth Poor, and Threatens ruine to our Religion and Laws.*

And let none be any longer deluded with the *Baſtard Good old Cauſe* now cryed up by ſome, which is but the ſetting a ſelf-ſeeking Generation of unſtable Bloody-men, in Supreme authority; who as zealous as ſome of them ſeemed lately in the newly diſſolved Parliament for the Liberties of the People, think, now that by their Hypocriſie and falſhood as well as Force, they have Advanced themſelves upon the Ruine of their Countrey, that the work is done: And though they have cryed down a ſingle Perſon, and a nother Houſe, think you ſuch Fools or Slaves that you will not take Notice that an armed General is a worſe *ſingle perſon*, and ſuch a *Coordivate Senate* as they intend by the *Propoſals* of the Army (which now are come to the Houſe by way of Petition, as as if they had not been agreed on before) *a worſe other Houſe*, then the laſt which was the worſt that *England* ever ſaw: And this *Rump* of a caſhiered Houſe of Commons, taken into ſervice again at Mercy, and new dreſſed by Sir *Henry Vane* (another ſingle perſon amongſt them) worſe then the late Houſe of Commons, which was full and free; or then the *Long Parliament reſtored to its freedom*, or then any other that may bee choſen by the free Votes of your ſelves, and Legally ſummoned to Sit, and Decree our Settlement.

I ſhall ſay no more to you, but deſire you to conſider what I have

ſaid

ſaid to the Army, with hearts ready to forgive them and pay them their Arrears with additionall Rewards, if now at length they Repent and Reſtore our violated Government, and obediently ſubmit to what They and the KING ſhall Ordain for the Settlement of theſe Diſtracted, and no otherways to be cured, Nations: for we ſee by Experience that one FACTION devours another, and will at length devour the People and their Liberties in the ways of Sin and Guilt that we are in. Let all of you therefore inſiſt on this, *That the Members of the Long-Parliament who have been unjuſtly impriſoned and ſecluded*, may be Reſtored to Diſcharge the Truſt you have put in them, and then we may hope for Settlement, which we have tryed almoſt Eleven years, that we cannot have without them. And if the army ſhall again interpoſe and Interrupt you in your Sober and honeſt Endeavours for Settlement, Let them find by your vigorous Appearing againſt them, that you know them to be the Meaneſt of the People, and ſo few in Number, that they are not One in every Pariſh in *England*, and many ſingle Pariſhes have Ten times their Number of PEOPLE.

3. *Advice to the members ſiting at weſtminſter.*

Firſt remember the volumes of *Remonſtrances, Declarations, Votes, Ordinances, Proteſtations, Oaths and Covenants* wherein you as members of that houſe with others have held forth to God and the world. *The good old Cauſe* you ingaged in *to be for the defence of the King, Parliament, Proteſtant Religion, priviledges and liberties of the people*, and that you renounced all other *Cauſes* wherewith you were aſperſced and never owned any other till that in *March* 1649 after you had injuriouſly joyned with the Army in forcing away *the majority of the houſe of Commons and the whole houſe of Lords*, you perjuriouſly apoſtatized from the *Good old Cauſe*, and ſet up another of *A Common wealth or free State* oppoſite to it, and which you had ever formerly diſowned as a ſcandal caſt on you, when you were charged but with an intention that way.

2. Remember and be aſhamed that you have ſtuck at no oathes but have taken the oathes of *Allegiance and Supremacy, The proteſtation, The vow and Covenant, The ſolemn league and Covenant, The engagement, The Recognition of Protector Oliver, The oath to be truth and faithfull to Protector Richard*, and have kept theſe contrary oathes and engagements all alike, and now doe ſet men of the ſame ſtampe in offices and places of truſt inſtead of men of courage fearing God and hating covetouſneſſe. But doe not think all is well when you have advanced your ſelves and friends, rather believe, that though returning to what you have ſo often ſworn to maintain, you cannot ſo many of you be *Councellers of ſtate, Judges and Officers military or civil*, yet yon may become honeſt men and Chriſtians which will better become you, and bring you more comfort and peace at the laſt.

3. Remember, that though by lies and ſubterfuges men may be deceived and abuſed for a while, God is not mocked, *Gal.6.7.* But will though he

he beare long, at length wound the hairy scalp of such as goe on still in their wickednesse, *Psal* 68. 21. And pierce you thorough with many sorrows.

4. Consider how God hath emptied us from vessell to vessel, and led us thorough a wildernesse of changes these eleven years of Apostasy, and gives no settlement, return therefore to *December* 1648. where you forsook settlement when it was offered by the King and accepted by the Parliament, and in doing your first works for King and Parliament in a full and free house, God will blesse you and this Kingdome as at the first, and the present Protector cannot but rejoyce also to part with his power upon those termes, which both he and his brother the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* must needs grudge to have wrested from him by you and his treacherous relation.

I intended a word also of justification of Mr. *Prinne*, but that his *Learned and seasonable writings* praise him in the gates, and carry such evidence of undeniable truth with them, and so clear a testimony (from *A Martyr for the people*) against the abominable iniquity and horrid impieties of this iron Age, that the *Railing Rabshekehs* of the time in what they be chout against him, doe but as dogs that bark against the Moons, and therefore I shall leave him to the cure prescribed by God himselfe for such tongues in the 120 *Psal.* v. 3. 4. *What shal be given unto thee? or what shall be done unto thee thou false tongue? sharp arrows of the mighty with coales of Juniper.* And do depend as I believe Mr. *Prinne* doth also upon that Scripture word, that in due time the *mouth of all iniquity shall be stopt.*

FINIS.